

Political.

THE PRESIDENCY.

TEXT OF TILDEN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

Exhaustive Review of the Financial Question—A System of Preparation for Resumption Without Fixing a Day, Preferable to a Worthless Promise to Resume on a Certain Day Without a System of Preparation—A Plan to Pay the Debt in Thirty-Eight Years Without Burdening the People—If Elected, will Aim to Make Great Reform in Every Branch of the Government.

ALBANY, July 31, 1876.

To the Chairman of the St. Louis Convention:

When I had the honor to receive the personal delivery of your letter on behalf of the Democratic National Convention, held on the 28th of June, at St. Louis, advising me of my nomination as the candidate of the constituency represented by that body for the office of President of the United States, I answered, that, at my earliest convenience, and in conformity with usage, I would prepare and transmit to you a formal acceptance. I now avail myself of the first interval in unavoidable occupations to fulfill that engagement.

The Convention, before making its nominations, adopted a declaration of principles, which, as a whole, seems to me a wise exposition of the necessities of our country, and of reforms needed to bring back the Government to its true functions, to restore the purity of the Administration and to renew the prosperity of the people. But some of those reforms are so urgent that they claim more than a passing approval. The necessity of a reform in the scale of public expense, Federal, State and municipal, and in modes of Federal taxation, justifies all the prominence given it in the declaration of the St. Louis Convention. The present depression in all business and industries of the people which is depriving labor of so many homes, has its principal cause in excessive governmental consumption under illusions of a specious prosperity engendered by false policies of the Federal Government. A waste of capital has been going on ever since the peace of 1865 which could only end in universal disaster.

THE PEOPLE BURDENED WITH TAXATION.

The Federal taxes of the last eleven years reach the gigantic sum of \$4,500,000,000, and local taxation has amounted to two-thirds as much more. The vast aggregate is not less than \$7,500,000,000. This enormous taxation followed a civil conflict that had greatly impaired our aggregate wealth, and made a prompt reduction of expenses indispensable.

CAUSE OF THE DEPRESSED TIMES.

It was aggravated by most unscientific and ill-adjusted methods of taxation that increased the sacrifices of the people far beyond the receipts of the Treasury. It was aggravated, moreover, by a financial policy which tended to diminish the energy and economy of production, and the frugality of private consumption, and induced misallocation in business, and an unremunerative use of capital and labor. Even in prosperous times the daily wants of industrious communities press closely upon their daily earnings. The margin of possible National savings is at best a small percentage of National earnings, yet now, for these eleven years, the Government consumption has been a larger portion of National earnings than the whole people can possibly save even in prosperous times for all investments. The consequences of these errors are now a present public calamity. But they were never doubtful, never inevitable, and were foreseen and depicted when the wares of that fictitious prosperity ran the highest.

In a speech made by me, on the 24th of September, 1868, it was said of these taxes:

"They bear heavy upon every man's income, upon every industry and every business in the country, and year by year they are destined to press still more heavily, unless we arrest the system that gives rise to them. It was comparatively easy when values were doubling under repeated issues of legal-tender paper money to pay out of our growing and apparent wealth these taxes, but when values recede and sink toward their natural scale, the tax gatherer takes from us not only our profits, but also a portion of our capital. I don't wish to exaggerate or alarm. I simply say that we cannot afford the costly and ruinous policy of the Radical majority of Congress. We cannot afford that policy towards the South. We cannot afford magnificent and oppressive centralism into which our Government is being converted. We cannot afford the present magnificent scale of taxation. To the Secretary of the Treasury I said, early in 1865: There is no royal road for a government more than for an individual or a corporation."

WHAT THE COUNTRY NEEDS.

What you want to do now is to cut down your expenses and live within your income. I would give all I could of finance and financing; I would give the whole of it for the old homely maxim, live within your income. This reform will be resisted at every step, but it must be pressed persistently. We see to-day immediate representatives of the people in one branch of Congress, while struggling to reduce expenditures, compelled to confront the menace of the Senate and Executive. That, unless objectionable appropriations be consented to, operations of the Government thereunder shall suffer detriment or cease. In my judgment, an amendment of the Constitution ought to be made separating into distinct bills, appropriations for the various departments of the public service, and excluding from each bill all appropriations for other objects and an inde-

pendent legislation. In that way alone can the revisory power of each of the two Houses and of the Executive be presented and exempted from moral distress, which often compels assent to objectionable appropriations rather than stop the wheels of Government.

MISGOVERNMENT IN THE SOUTH.

An accessory cause enhancing distress in business is to be found in the systematic and unscrupulous misgovernment imposed on the States of the South. Besides ordinary effects of ignorant and dishonest administration, it has inflicted upon them enormous issues of fraudulent bonds, the scanty avails of which were wasted or stolen, and the existence of which is a public discredit tending to bankruptcy and repudiation. Taxes, generally oppressive, in some instances have confiscated the entire income of property and totally destroyed its marketable value. It is impossible that these evils should not react upon the prosperity of the whole country. The nobler motives of humanity concur with the material interests of all in requiring that every obstacle be removed to a complete and durable reconciliation between kindred population, once unnaturally estranged, on a basis recognized by the St. Louis platform, of the Constitution of the United States, with its amendments universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies which engendered the civil war. But, in aid of a result so beneficent, the moral influence of every good citizen, as well as every governmental authority, ought to be exerted, not alone to maintain their just equality before the law, but likewise to establish a cordial fraternity and good will among citizens, whatever their race or color, who are now united in one destiny of a common self-government.

WILL PROTECT ALL CITIZENS IN THEIR RIGHTS.

If the duty shall be assigned to me, I should not fail to exercise the powers with which the laws and Constitution of our country, and its Chief Magistrate, to protect all its citizens, whatever their former condition, in every political and personal right.

REFORM IS NECESSARY

Declares the St. Louis Convention, to establish a sound currency, restore public credit and maintain national honor, and it goes on to demand a judicious system of preparation by public economies, by official retrenchments and wise finance, which shall enable the nation soon to assure the whole world of its perfect ability and its perfect readiness to meet any of its promises, at the call of the creditors entitled to payment.

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

The object demanded by the Convention is a resumption of specie payments on legal tender notes of the United States, that would not only restore the public credit and maintain the national honor, but it would establish a sound currency for the people. The methods by which this object is to be pursued and the means by which it is to be attained are declared by what the Convention demanded for the future, and by what it denounced in the past. Resumption of specie payments by the Government of the United States on its legal tender notes would establish specie payments by all the banks on all their notes. The official statement made on the 12th of May shows that the amount of bank notes was \$300,000,000, less \$20,000,000 held by themselves. Against these \$280,000,000 of notes, banks held \$141,000,000 legal tender notes, or a little more than fifty per cent of their amount. But they also held on deposit in the Federal Treasury as security for these notes, bonds of the United States, worth in gold about \$360,000,000 available and current in all foreign money markets. In resuming, banks, even, if it were possible for all their notes to be presented for payment would have \$500,000,000 of specie funds to pay \$280,000,000 of notes without contracting their loans to their customers or calling on any person for payment. Suspended banks, undertaking to resume, have usually been obliged to collect from needy borrowers means to redeem excessive issues and to provide reserves. A vague idea of distress is therefore of itself associated with the process of resumption, but the condition which caused distress in those former instances does not now exist. The Government has only to make good its own promises, and banks can take care of themselves without distressing anybody. The Government is, therefore, the sole delinquent. The amount of legal tender notes of the United States now outstanding is less than \$370,000,000, besides \$34,000,000 of fractional currency. These notes the Government make these notes at all times as good as specie. It has to provide in reference to the mass which would be kept in use by the wants of business, a central reservoir of coin adequate to the adjustment of temporary fluctuations of international balances, and as a guaranty against transient drains artificially created by panic or by speculation.

It has also to provide for the payment in coin of such fractional currency as may be presented for redemption, and such inconsiderable portions of legal tenders as individuals may from time to time desire to convert for special use, or in order to lay by in coin their little stores of money. To make the coin now in the Treasury available for the objects of this reserve, to gradually strengthen and enlarge that reserve, and to provide for such other exceptional demands for coin as may arise, does not seem to me a work of difficulty. If wisely planned and discreetly pursued, it ought not to cost any sacrifice to the business of the country. It should tend, on the contrary to a revival of hope and confidence.

The coin in the Treasury on the 30th of June including what is held against coin certificates, amounted to nearly \$74,000,000. The current of precious metals which has flowed out of our country for the eleven years from July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1876, averaging nearly \$70,000,000 a year, was \$832,000,000 in the whole period, of which \$617,000,000 were the product of our mines. To amass the requisite quantity by interrupting the current flowing out of the country and by acquiring from stocks which equilibria of foreign money markets, is a result to be easily worked out by practical knowledge and judgment. With respect to whatever surplus of legal tenders the wants of business may need to keep

in use, and which, in order to save interest, will be returned for redemption, they can either be paid or they can be funded, whether they be continued as currency or be absorbed into a vast mass of securities held as investments, is merely a question of the rate of interest they draw. Even if they were to remain in their present form, and the Government were to agree to pay on them a rate of interest making them desirable as investments, they would cease to circulate, and take their place with the Government's, State, municipal and other corporate and private bonds, of which thousands of millions exist among us. In the perfect ease with which they can be changed from currency into investment, lies only the danger to be guarded against in the adoption of general measures intended to remove a clearly ascertained surplus that is withdrawn of any which are not a permanent excess beyond the wants of business. Even more mischievous would be the measure which affects public imagination with the fear of an apprehended scarcity. In a community where credit is so much used, fluctuations of valuations and vicissitudes in business are largely caused by temporary beliefs of men even before those beliefs can conform to ascertain realities.

The amount of necessary currency at a given time cannot be determined arbitrarily, and should not be assumed on conjecture. That amount is subject to both permanent and temporary changes. An enlargement of it, which seemed to be durable, happened at the beginning of the civil war by a substituted use of currency in place of individual credits. It fluctuates with considerable regularity at different seasons of the year. In autumn, for instance, when buyers of grain and other agricultural products begin their operations, they usually need to borrow capital or circulating credits by which to make their purchases, and want these funds in currency capable of being distributed in small sums among numerous sellers. The additional need of currency at such times is five or more per cent of the whole volume, and if surplus use does not happen to be on hand at the money centers, a scarcity of currency ensues, and also a stringency in the loan market. It was in reference to such experiences, that, in a discussion of this subject in my annual message to the New York Legislature of January 5, 1875, a suggestion was made that the Federal Government is bound to redeem every portion of its issues. Having assumed to monopolize the supply of currency and enacted exclusions against everybody else, it is bound to furnish all which the wants of business require. The system should passably allow the volume of circulating credits to ebb and flow according to the ever changing wants of business. It should imitate as clearly as possible the natural laws of trade which it has superseded by artificial contrivances, and in a similar discussion in my message of January 14, 1876, it was said that resumption should be effected by such measures as would keep the aggregate amount of currency self-adjusting during all process without creating at any time an artificial scarcity, and without exciting public imagination with alarms which impair confidence, contract the whole large machinery of credit, and disturb natural operations of business.

BEST METHOD OF BRINGING ABOUT RESUMPTION.

Public economy, official retrenchments and wise finance are the means which the St. Louis Convention indicates as a provision for reserves and redemptions. The best resource is a reduction of expenses of the Government below its income, for that imposes no new charge on the people. If, however, the improvidence and waste which have conducted us to a period of falling revenues, oblige us to supplement the results of economies and retrenchments by some resort to loans, we should not hesitate. The Government ought not to speculate on its own dishonor in order to save interest on its broken promises, which it still compels private dealers to accept at a fictitious par. The highest national honor is not only right, but would prove profitable. Of the public debt, \$885,000,000 bear interest at 6 per cent. in gold, and \$712,000,000, at 5 per cent. in gold. A financial policy which should secure the highest credit, wisely availed of, ought gradually to obtain a reduction of one per cent. in interest on most of the loans. A saving of one per cent. on the average would be \$17,000,000 a year in gold. That saving, regularly invested at four and a half per cent. would, in less than thirty-eight years extinguish the principal. The whole \$1,700,000,000 of the funded debt might be paid by this saving alone, without cost to the people.

THE PROPER TIME FOR RESUMPTION

Is the time when wise preparations shall have ripened into a perfect ability to accomplish the object with a certainty and ease that will inspire confidence and encourage the reviving of business. The earliest time in which such a result can be brought about is best, even when preparations shall have been matured. The exact date would have to be chosen with reference to the then existing state of trade and credit operations in our own country, and the course of foreign commerce and the condition of exchanges with other nations.

The specific measures and actual date are matters of detail having reference to the ever changing condition. They belong to the domain of practical, administrative statesmanship. The captain of a steamer cannot start from New York to Liverpool, does not assemble a council over his ocean chart and fix an angle by which to lash the rudder for the whole voyage. A human intelligence must beat the helm to discern the shifting forces of the waters and winds. A human hand must be on the helm to feel the elements day by day, and guide to a mastery over them. Such preparations are everything. Without them a legislative command, fixing a day, an official promise, fixing a day are shams. They are worse. They are a snare and a delusion to all who trust them. They destroy all confidence among thoughtful men whose judgment will at last away public opinion. An attempt to act on such a command or such a promise with-

[Continued on third page.]

SHERIFF SALE.

A. Yant vs. Ault & Bechtel et al.

By virtue of a vendi expositio issued from the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public outcry at the door of the court house in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, August 5th, 1876,

the following described real estate situate in said county to-wit: Lot number 1092, east half, except 18 feet by 165 feet of the northeast part of said lot, to lot number 1264, except 12 feet of the east side of said lot. Appraised at \$500. Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m. Terms cash. J. P. RAUCH, Sheriff.

SHERIFF SALE.

John Wilhelm vs. Michael Becker et al.

By virtue of a pluries execution issued from the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public outcry at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, August 5th, 1876,

the interest of Michael Becker, said interest being the undivided fourth part of the following described real estate situate in Stark county to-wit: Part of the south part of the southeast quarter of section number twenty, township number 18, range number six, Washington township, containing sixty and 41-100 acres. Appraised at \$376.71. Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m. Terms cash. J. P. RAUCH, Sheriff.

SHERIFF SALE.

Thomas Fielding vs. James Jerome.

By virtue of a vendi expositio issued from the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public outcry at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, August 5th, 1876,

the following described real estate situate in said county to-wit: The south half of lot number seven, in section number 9, township number 18, range number 6, in the town of Marboro, Ohio. Lot 17 appraised at \$20. Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m. Terms cash. J. P. RAUCH, Sheriff.

SHERIFF SALE.

S. & J. J. Hoover vs. Massillon Driving Park.

By virtue of an alias order to sell issued from the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public outcry at the door of the court house in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, August 5th, 1876

the following described real estate situate in said county to-wit: The southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section number 9, in township number 18, range number 6, which lies north of the road leading from Massillon to Canton, containing 40 acres of land, more or less, the property of said Massillon Driving Park. Appraised at \$500. Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m. Terms cash. J. P. RAUCH, Sheriff.

SHERIFF SALE.

Brown & Hemperly vs. Thomas Merrigan et al.

By virtue of an alias order to sell issued from the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public outcry at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, August 5th, 1876,

the following described real estate situate in said county to-wit: Lot number 4, as described on the plot of John G. Warwick's sub-division of a tract of land situate in section number 31, in Perry township. Appraised at \$500. Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m. Terms cash. J. P. RAUCH, Sheriff.

SHERIFF SALE.

Phibben & Brubaker vs. Austin Lane et al.

By virtue of an alias order to sell issued from the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public outcry at the door of the court house in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, the 5th day of August, 1876,

the following described real estate situate in said county to-wit: A lot of land situate in the village of Mt. Union, being a part of the southeast quarter of a section 35, township 19, range 6, beginning at a point 47 rods south of a point in the east line of bounds of said quarter section, thence by the southeast corner of a piece of land deeded to Wm. A. Nixon and wife to John A. Ward, thence due west 76 rods; thence due south 39 rods; thence due east 16 rods; thence due north 29 rods to the place of beginning, containing 14 acres of land, more or less. Appraised at \$10,000. Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m. Terms cash. J. P. RAUCH, Sheriff.

SHERIFF SALE.

Henry Neiswanger vs. Wm. Neiswanger et al.

By virtue of an order to sell issued from the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public outcry at the door of the court house in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, August 5th, 1876,

the following described real estate situate in said county to-wit: A lot of land situate in the village of Marboro, Ohio, being a part of the southeast quarter of a section 35, township 19, range 6, beginning at a point 47 rods south of a point in the east line of bounds of said quarter section, thence by the southeast corner of a piece of land deeded to Wm. A. Nixon and wife to John A. Ward, thence due west 76 rods; thence due south 39 rods; thence due east 16 rods; thence due north 29 rods to the place of beginning, containing 14 acres of land, more or less. Appraised at \$10,000. Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m. Terms cash. J. P. RAUCH, Sheriff.

SHERIFF SALE.

Patrick C. Hall vs. Eliza Trester et al.

By virtue of a 9th order to sell issued from the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public outcry at the door of the court house in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, August 5th, 1876.

the following described real estate situate in said county to-wit: Lot number eight, in the village of Marboro, Ohio, being a part of the southeast quarter of a section 35, township 19, range 6, beginning at a point 47 rods south of a point in the east line of bounds of said quarter section, thence by the southeast corner of a piece of land deeded to Wm. A. Nixon and wife to John A. Ward, thence due west 76 rods; thence due south 39 rods; thence due east 16 rods; thence due north 29 rods to the place of beginning, containing 14 acres of land, more or less. Appraised at \$10,000. Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m. Terms cash. J. P. RAUCH, Sheriff.

SHERIFF SALE.

Patrick C. Hall vs. Eliza Trester et al.

By virtue of a 9th order to sell issued from the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public outcry at the door of the court house in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, August 5th, 1876.

the following described real estate situate in said county to-wit: Lot number eight, in the village of Marboro, Ohio, being a part of the southeast quarter of a section 35, township 19, range 6, beginning at a point 47 rods south of a point in the east line of bounds of said quarter section, thence by the southeast corner of a piece of land deeded to Wm. A. Nixon and wife to John A. Ward, thence due west 76 rods; thence due south 39 rods; thence due east 16 rods; thence due north 29 rods to the place of beginning, containing 14 acres of land, more or less. Appraised at \$10,000. Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m. Terms cash. J. P. RAUCH, Sheriff.

SHERIFF SALE.

Joshua Gibbs Adm'r vs. Charles Betz et al.

By virtue of an order to sell issued from the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public outcry at the door of the court house in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1876,

the following described real estate situate in said county to-wit: Lot number two hundred and twenty-nine, in Thompson's addition to the city of Canton, Ohio. Appraised at \$200. Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m. Terms cash. J. P. RAUCH, Sheriff.

SHERIFF SALE.

Josephine Crovick vs. Joseph Huberty et ux.

By virtue of an alias order to sell issued from the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public outcry at the door of the court house in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, August 12th, 1876,

the following described real estate situate in said county to-wit: A part of the northwest quarter of section number 2, township 16, range 8, bounded as follows: beginning on the south line of the State road leading from Canton to Massillon, at the north west corner of a lot owned by Joseph Nitz; thence south 1/2 mile to the south line of the State road; thence east 1/2 mile to the west line of said Nitz's lot 200 feet to a street; thence east 1/2 mile to the place of beginning, containing 200 feet to the place of beginning. Appraised at \$1500. Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m. Terms cash. J. P. RAUCH, Sheriff.

SHERIFF SALE.

W. C. Thompson's Assignee vs. Charles Shagle et al.

By virtue of a 3rd order to sell issued from the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public outcry at the door of the court house in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, August 26th, 1876,

the following described real estate situate in said county to-wit: Lot number 2725 in W. C. Thompson's third addition to the city of Canton. Appraised at \$1000. Sale to commence at ten o'clock a. m. Terms cash. J. P. RAUCH, Sheriff.

SHERIFF SALE.

Archer Silvers vs. L. Dick and M. Bailey.

By virtue of an order to sell issued from the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public outcry at the door of the court house in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, August 26th, 1876,

the following described real estate situate in said county to-wit: Lot number forty (40) in Lamborn's addition to Alliance. Appraised at \$200. Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m. Terms cash. J. P. RAUCH, Sheriff.

SHERIFF SALE.

W. C. Thompson's Assignee vs. Charles Shagle et al.

By virtue of a 3rd order to sell issued from the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public outcry at the door of the court house in the city of Canton, on

SHERIFF SALE.

Hiram H. House vs. Jacob W. Unger.

By virtue of a vendi expositio issued from the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public outcry at the door of the court house in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, August 12th, 1876,

all the right and title and interest of Jacob W. Unger, deceased, situate in Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public outcry at the door of the court house in the city of Canton, on

SHERIFF SALE.

Louisville Loan and Building Association vs. George Nuenenaker et ux et al.

By virtue of an order to sell issued from the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public outcry at the door of the court house in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, August 26th day of August, 1876,

the following described real estate situate in said county to-wit: A part of the northeast quarter of section 33, township 18, range 8, bounded as follows: beginning on the south line of the State road leading from Canton to Akron; thence east along the north line of said quarter 32 chains and 48 links to the northeast corner of said quarter; thence south 16 chains and 48 links to the west line of said quarter to a post; thence west 25 chains and 48 links to the northwest corner of said quarter; thence north 16 chains and 48 links to the place of beginning, containing forty-seven and six sixths of an acre, excepting two acres and one-half acre sold to Henry Brubaker, also excepting one-half acre sold to John Unger, to a above tract to contain 44 and 41-100 acres. Also part of the northwest quarter, same section and township, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: beginning at a post on the north line, 15 chains west from the northern corner of the south east quarter of section 33, township 18, range 8, and 50 links to a post; thence west 30 chains and 48 links to a post on the north line of the south west quarter of said section; thence east along the west line of said quarter 30 chains and 48 links to the place of beginning, containing 27 and 1/2 acres of land, more or less. Also a part of the southwest quarter of section 33, township 18, range 8, bounded as follows, to-wit: beginning for the same at a stone 14 chains and 7 links south of the northwest corner of said quarter, said stone being on the west line of said quarter; thence east 10 chains along S. Kelsey's line to a stone; thence west along W. H. Essig's line 19 chains to a white oak stump on the west line of said quarter; thence north 10 chains to the place of beginning, said lot to contain 10 acres of land. Also a part of the southwest quarter of section 33, township 18, range 8, bounded as follows, to-wit: beginning for the same at a post in the Marlboro road, being the corner of a certain acre tract conveyed to the wife of John Fisher; thence westwardly a right angle one acre tract to a post; thence north 10 chains and 48 links to the northwest corner of said quarter; thence east 10 chains and 48 links to the place of beginning, containing 10 acres of land, more or less. Also a part of the southwest quarter of section 33, township 18, range 8, bounded as follows, to-wit: beginning for the same at a stone 14 chains and 7 links south of the northwest corner of said quarter, said stone being on the west line of said quarter; thence east 10 chains along S. Kelsey's line to a stone; thence west along W. H. 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Essig's line 19 chains to a white oak stump on the west line of said quarter; thence north 10 chains to the place of beginning, said lot to contain 10 acres of land. Also a part of the southwest quarter of section 33, township 18, range 8, bounded as follows, to-wit: beginning for the same at a post in the Marlboro road, being the corner of a certain acre tract conveyed to the wife of John Fisher; thence westwardly a right angle one acre tract to a post; thence north 10 chains and 48 links to the northwest corner of said quarter; thence east 10 chains and 48 links to the place of beginning, containing 10 acres of land, more or less. Also a part of the southwest quarter of section 33, township 18, range 8, bounded as follows, to-wit: beginning for the same at a stone 14 chains and 7 links south of the northwest corner of said quarter, said stone being on the west line of said quarter; thence east 10 chains along S. Kelsey's line to a stone; thence west along W. H. 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